AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) An organic electrolyte capacitor comprising:

a positive electrode,

a negative electrode, and

an electrolyte capable of transporting lithium ions, wherein

the positive electrode is able to support lithium ions and anions reversibly;

the negative electrode is able to support the lithium ions reversibly; [[and]]

~~let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when~~ wherein the organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) when in a charged state is discharged to half a charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) ~~be a full negative electrode capacity~~ that is a capacity when the negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), [[then]]; and

wherein a ratio of a positive electrode active material to [[and]] a negative electrode active material being [[is]] controlled to be within a range ~~satisfy~~ $0.05 \leq X/Y$ [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3.

2. (Original) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 1, wherein the lithium ions have been preliminarily supported on the negative electrode and/or the positive electrode.

3. (Previously presented) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 1, wherein a capacitance per unit weight of the negative electrode active material is three times or more a capacitance per unit weight of the positive electrode active material, and a weight of the positive electrode active material is larger than a weight of the negative electrode active material.

4. (Currently amended) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim[[s]] 1, further comprising:

a positive electrode current collector and a negative electrode current collector, wherein

each collector is provided with a through pores, the through pores penetrating through from the front surface to the back surface; and
the lithium ions are supported on the negative electrode and/or the positive electrode by an electrochemical contact with a lithium electrode facing the negative electrode and/or the positive electrode.

5. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 4, wherein a porosity of the electrode current collector is approximately 10% to approximately 79%.

6. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 4, wherein the electrode current collector is made of an expanded metal, a punched metal, a metal net, a foam, or a porous foil provided with through pores by means of an etching.

7. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 4, wherein the positive electrode current collector is made of a material selected from a group consisting of aluminum and stainless steel.

8. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 4, wherein the negative electrode current collector is made of stainless steel, copper or nickel.

9. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 4, wherein a shape of the through-pore in the electrode current collector is a circular shape, a rectangular shape or a cross shape.

10. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 4, wherein the through-pores in the electrolyte current collector are filled in with conductive materials made of a conductive member and a binder resin.

11. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 1, wherein the negative electrode active material is a carbon material, a carbon fiber, a polyacenic material, a thin oxide or a silicon oxide.

12. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 1, wherein a negative-electrode-active-material is an insoluble, infusible substrate; the substrate being a heat-treated product of an aromatic condensation polymer carrying a polyacenic skeleton structure with an atomic ratio of a hydrogen atoms to a carbon atoms being 0.50 to 0.05.

13. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 1, wherein a positive-electrode-active-material is an activated carbon, a conductive polymer, a polyacenic material or a mesopore carbon wherein the mesopores having a pore diameter of 2.0 to 50 nm are noticeably developed.

14. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 4, wherein a lithium electrode is formed on a lithium electrode current collector made of a conductive porous body; and at least part of the lithium electrode is filled in the pore portion of the lithium electrode current collector.

15. (New) The organic electrolyte capacitor according to Claim 1, wherein the electrolyte is in the form of a gel or a solid.